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MIRCEA GROSSU AND HIS FAMILY

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 77]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 77) for the relief of Mircea Grossu and his family, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mircea Grossu, his wife Lucia, and their son, Mircea John, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Mircea Grossu, his wife, and minor child. Provision is made for appropriate quota deductions and for the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiaries of the bill are husband, wife, and minor child, 47, 43, and 8 years of age respectively. The father and child are natives and citizens of Rumania and the wife is a native of Yugoslavia and a citizen of Rumania. They last entered the United States as visitors on November 6, 1947, from Brazil. Their applications for adjustment of their status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, have been denied, because it was held that they are not eligible for such relief. Mr. Grossu is an aircraft engineer and is recognized as one of the outstanding men in this field.

A letter dated November 27, 1950, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to S. 3723, which was a bill introduced in the Eighty-first Congress for the relief of the same aliens, reads as follows:

NOVEMBER 27, 1950.

HON. PAT McCARRAN,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 3723) for the relief of Mircea Grossu and his family, aliens.

The bill would provide that Mircea Grossu, his wife, Lucia, and their son, Mircea John, shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their last entry, upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees. The bill would also direct the Secretary of State to instruct the quota-control officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the nonpreference category of the proper quota or quotas.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Mircea Grossu and his son are natives and citizens of Rumania, having been born on May 22, 1903, in Vizirn, Braila, Rumania, and on October 10, 1942, in Bucharest, Rumania, respectively. Lucia Grossu is a native of Yugoslavia and a citizen of Rumania, having been born on December 7, 1907, in Becikeree, Yugoslavia. Coming from Brazil they entered the United States at the port of New York, on November 6, 1947, and were admitted as visitors for a period of 3 months under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924. Subsequently, they were granted two extensions of their temporary stay, the last of which expired on November 5, 1948. Their applications for adjustment of their immigration status pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, were denied on May 19, 1950, on the ground that they are not unable to return to Brazil, the country of their last residence, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of their race, religion or political opinions.

The files further reveal that the aliens are residing in Youngstown, Ohio, where Mr. Grossu is employed as a designing engineer by the Lombard Corp. at a salary of \$350 per month. It appears that the alien entered the United States in order to secure new business for the firm by which he was employed in Brazil, but that it is now his intention to remain permanently.

The quota for Rumania, to which Mr. Grossu and his son are chargeable, and the quota for Yugoslavia, to which Mrs. Grossu is chargeable, are oversubscribed and immigration visas are not readily obtainable. The record presents no facts, however, which would justify granting them a preference over the many aliens abroad who are awaiting their turn for quota numbers. Furthermore, to enact this bill would encourage others in whose cases immigration visas are not readily obtainable to enter the United States as visitors and thereafter seek to obtain an unjust preference over the aliens who remain abroad and await their turn for the issuance of an immigration visa.

Accordingly, this Department is unable to recommend enactment of the measure.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

Senator Robert Taft, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and affidavits in support of the bill among which are the following:

LOMBARD CORP.,
Youngstown 3, Ohio, April 7, 1950.

Hon. ROBERT A. TAFT,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

My DEAR SENATOR: We have in our employ a designing engineer by the name of Mircea A. Grossu, who is a Rumanian by birth, and who prior to his escape from Rumania was technical director of Industria Aeronautica Roumana.

At present he is engaged in the designing of hydraulic extrusion equipment; particularly in the light of metal field, and as you know this type of equipment is a very important cog in our defense program.

Mr. Grossu's knowledge and reputation in the field of aeronautics was well recognized by our military representation, Allied Control Commission for Rumania, as attested by the attached copies of letters from David S. Crist, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps, and F. A. Pillet, Colonel, United States Air Force.

Mr. Grossu fled from Rumania when it became apparent that the Communists were in the process of taking over the reign of government, and after a short sojourn in Turkey, he went to Brazil where he was employed on aeroplane engine design for the Brazilian Government.

While working in Brazil, Mr. Grossu was granted a passport to the United States, good for 1 year and subject to renewal for an additional year. Both the original and the extended passport have now expired by the attached letter from the vice consul dated April 4, 1950.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Grossu has made application for permanent residence in the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of September 10, 1948.

He has been investigated and has had a hearing in Cleveland, and as far as I know, his character and ability and anticommunistic record are known and approved.

I understand, however, that due to an interpretation of the act by the officer in charge of the hearing in Cleveland, he is denied recognition as a displaced person under the act because he entered this country from Brazil.

Mr. Grossu is not a citizen of Brazil; he never had any intention of establishing permanent residence in Brazil, because the tropical climate aggravates his rheumatism to the extent of making him unable to work.

If you will refer to paragraph 3, page 900.102 which is the basis of this interpretation, you must agree that the only country from which he has been displaced subsequent to the outbreak of the war, September 1, 1939, is Rumania, and that he cannot return to Rumania without fear of persecution, or what might be great damage to our country, be forced to use his skill and knowledge in the interests of our enemies.

It is my opinion, based upon the substantiation of the facts as outlined, that the necessary steps should be taken to include Mr. Grossu in the established quota for displaced persons. Whether this requires special action on your part is a matter that you must decide, however, I would personally request that you do whatever is necessary to see that this man is kept in this country.

I do know, however, that this is a case that requires special attention both from the standpoint of preserving the services and knowledge of this man in the interests of our country and to prevent such a person being forced to impart such knowledge to the benefit of a totalitarian state.

I am sure that I can rely upon you to see that this matter receives the attention it deserves.

Faithfully yours,

G. J. MEYER, President.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, July 14, 1950.

Hon. ROBERT A. TAFT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter dated July 12, 1950, accompanied by the letter dated July 7, 1950 of the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the following I write a brief history of my family and then I answer the five questions asked by the committee.

I am the descendant of a family of landowners; my father owned and operated 8,000 acres, and my grandfather, who was a senator (Liberal Party) owned twice

as much land. On my mother's side, my grandfather Grimaldi was the consul of Greece in Rumania.

My wife is the daughter of a landowner and lawyer who also was a senator (Liberal Party).

Our son, Mircea John, was born in Bucharest in 1942.

After the primary school attended in Rumania, I was educated in France (high school Lycee Saint-Louis, Paris) and I am a graduate from the engineering college Ecole Technique d'Aeronautique, Paris.

My wife studied law and is a graduate of the University of Bucharest (Rumania).

In 1927 I was appointed as staff engineer of the biggest aircraft factory in Rumania (8,000 employees). I was with the same company for 17 years, being successfully promoted up to the position of director general (highest ranking executive). After I escaped from Rumania, I worked for 2 years in Turkey as assistant production chief of the government aircraft factory and then for 10 months in Brazil as chief engineer of the National Motor Factory.

I answer as follows the questions of the Committee on the Judiciary:

1. The circumstances surrounding my entry to the United States.

In the fall of 1947 I was the chief engineer of the National Motor Factory in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

As the plant was 80 percent idle, we were planning to manufacture American tractors and motor trucks under license for the Brazilian market, although we were not equipped for anything but for manufacturing motors. At that time, I was notified by an industrialist escaped from Rumania that he was willing to invest capitals in the manufacturing of motor trucks in Brazil if the National Motor Factory were willing to build the motors and transmissions for such trucks.

As this appeared to be the solution to our problem, the president of the company decided that I should travel to the United States and work out the project of such cooperation and seek to obtain a manufacturing license from an American motor truck company.

I arrived in the United States November 6, 1947 at La Guardia airfield New York, under a visitor visa.

I worked out that project in its details but after several months the whole management of the Brazilian plant was changed and the new one had different views; in the meantime the plant becoming completely idle.

2. Concerning my present activity in the United States.

The situation is the following:

Since 1948 I am employed by the Lombard Engineering Corp. as a design engineer.

My most important contribution was a special design for the Dow Chemical Co., destined to facilitate the production of magnesium alloys for the aircraft industry.

Actually I am working on a project for the extrusion of electrolytic cathode copper plates for the General Electric Co.

3. Presently I am making a decent living on the salary I get from the Lombard Corp.

As my technical ability gave me a possibility to earn money in the countries I was traveling through, I maintained intact the savings I took with me when I escaped from Rumania, this enabling me to face any emergency.

I have a \$7,000 life insurance. I never depended on anybody for material support.

4. I never was engaged in activities injurious to the American public interest.

On the contrary, on account of my records, I was invited three times to hold lectures on subjects comparing the advantages of freedom and free enterprise over the Systems of the police States.

The first lecture was in spring 1949 at the Kiwanis Club in Warren, Ohio, under the sponsorship of Judge Elmer Phillips of the court of appeals.

My second lecture was in summer 1949 at the annual convention of the Mahoning Valley Foremen Association in Youngstown, Ohio, under the sponsorship of the President of the Youngstown section of the YMCA.

I also held several similar lectures for other Kiwanis Clubs and at meetings of the Association of Americans of Rumanian descent, describing the persecutions occurring under the Communist regime.

5. I have never been convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law.

Yours respectfully,

MIRCEA GROSSU.

STATEMENT

JUNE 23, 1948.

To Whom It May Concern:

I, David S. Crist, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps, United States Army, served as Chief of the Economic and Military Sections of the United States Military Representation, Allied Control Commission for Rumania, from about August 30, 1945, to August 30, 1946. In this capacity I investigated both the aircraft industry and the military aircraft of Rumania.

The most important aircraft factory in Rumania was the Industria Aeronautica Romana where the single-seater fighter IAR-80 and the reconnaissance plane IAR-39 were manufactured during the war. Toward the end of the war the manufacture of the fighter-bomber IAR-81 was also begun, although not in series. According to British, American, and German military aircraft experts, all three of these planes were of excellent design and superior performance; they were of great interest to the technical experts of the British and the American Air Forces.

The designer of these planes was Mr. (engineer) Mircea A. Grossu, who was during the war technical director of Industria Aeronautica Romana and before the end of the war general director as well. In Rumania he was widely recognized as the leading aircraft designer and engineer.

Mr. Grossu is now in the United States and it is my considered opinion that his permanent residence here would in no way constitute a security threat to the United States; that he is a convinced and firm anti-Communist; and that his superior capabilities in the fields of military aircraft design and engineering could be used to the benefit of the military aircraft industry in the United States.

DAVID S. CRIST,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps.

JUNE 16, 1948.

To Whom It May Concern:

I first met Mr. M. A. Grossu in Ankara, Turkey, on September 9, 1944, when I was United States air attaché to Turkey. Mr. Grossu had landed at Ankara the previous day with his wife and child in a Rumanian bomber which he had appropriated to flee the country as the Russians advanced toward his home.

My original conference with Mr. Grossu was conducted by courtesy of the Turkish secret police and with Mr. Grossu's cooperation to secure information regarding the Rumanian aircraft industry, Industria Aeronautica Romana, in which Mr. Grossu had worked as aircraft designer from 1927 to 1935, as the technical director from 1935 to 1940, and as director general from 1940 to his departure on September 8, 1944.

Although his knowledge of English at the time was limited, Mr. Grossu made clear in French and through interpreters that he had fled Rumania because he was utterly opposed to communism and did not wish to be forced to work for the Russians. Mr. Grossu answered all questions in a completely cooperative and open manner. As Mr. Grossu had been director of the Rumanian aircraft industry during almost all of the war, his knowledge of the industry was comprehensive. As a result, he was able and did give us valuable information regarding the effect of American bombing on the industry.

Knowing the outstanding value of Mr. Grossu as an aircraft engineer, Turkish authorities authorized him to remain in Turkey to work for the Turkish aircraft industry. However, the British air attaché in Ankara, Air Vice Marshal George, asked that Mr. Grossu be permitted to confer with RAF technical officers in Cairo and Rome, and Turkish officials released him temporarily for this purpose. I cooperated by providing Mr. Grossu with an ATC priority for air travel from Ankara to Cairo. On Mr. Grossu's return from Rome and Cairo he was employed as assistant production chief of the Turkish aircraft factory near Ankara. He held this job until his departure for Brazil in the summer of 1946 at which time I was able to provide some assistance in arranging for his United States transit visa.

I know that Mr. Grossu designed and manufactured the Rumanian single seater fighter IAR-80, a very efficient military plane. This proved his outstanding ability in this field. I can also state definitely that Mr. Grossu is a determined anti-Communist and has a reliable character.

F. A. PILLET,
Colonel, United States Air Force.

I, Grigore Niculescu-Buzesti, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Rumania, now residing in Washington, D. C., at 3307 Woodley Road, being first duly sworn, do hereby depose and say as follows:

I personally know Mr. Mircea Grossu, Rumanian citizen now in the United States, residing at 1030 Lakewood Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. I know that, as an outstanding aircraft engineer, Mr. Grossu held a position of high responsibility as general manager of the Rumanian aircraft factory in Brasov—known under the name of "Industria Aeronautica Romana." It is a well-known fact that war production specialists in the countries under Soviet domination are frequently deported in Russia in order to work at increasing the war potential of the Soviet Army. In view of the above and taking into account Mr. Grossu's well-known anti-Communist opinions, I have not the slightest doubt that in the event of his return in Rumania, or in any other Soviet dominated country, he would suffer the direst persecutions, probably in the form of deportation to Soviet Russia.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March 1949.

G. N. BUZESTI.

[SEAL]

ALBERT FULLMAN, *Notary.*

My commission expires May 31, 1953.

STATEMENT

I, Alexandre Cretzianu, former Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Rumania, now residing in Washington, D. C., at 3307 Woodley Road, N. W., being duly sworn, depose and say:

That I personally know Mr. Mircea Grossu, Rumanian citizen, now in the United States; that his parents were landowners in the county of Braila, Rumania; that he is a well known and highly qualified aircraft engineer; that, as such, he held a position of great responsibility as general manager of the Rumanian aircraft factory in Brasov, Rumania, known under the name of "Industria Aeronautica Romana" (I. A. R.), which employed 8,000 workers; that his anti-Communist opinions are well known and that there is not the slightest doubt that, under the present Soviet-sponsored Communist regime in Rumania, he would suffer bitter persecution; and that it is a well-known fact that war-production specialists in all the countries under Soviet control are often deported and obliged to work wherever they are assigned, under the plans for increasing war potential behind the iron curtain.

ALEXANDRE CRETZIANU.

Signed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of March 1947.

[SEAL]

ALBERT FELDMAN,
Notary.

My commission expires May 31, 1953.

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Burbank, Calif., December 7, 1950.

Mr. MIRCEA A. GROSSU,
403 Glenellen Avenue,
Youngstown, Ohio.

DEAR Mr. GROSSU: A review has been made of the application which you submitted to our organization, and we are pleased to inform you that we can make a tentative offer of employment as a production design engineer at a weekly rate of \$145, or \$628 a month. This is computed on the basis of 40 hours a week for four and one-third weeks per month. However, at the present time we are working an average of 44 hours a week which would increase your monthly rate by 10 percent.

No doubt you are familiar with the security regulations under which we operate. Before we are in a position to make you a definite offer of employment it will be necessary to obtain alien clearance for you from the War Department. We would like for you to complete and return the enclosed alien questionnaire forms. Please use one form for a work sheet, sign it, and then sign your name on the six other copies of the form. The information will be transcribed by us from your original work sheet onto the other six copies. It will be necessary for you to have

a notary sign all seven copies as the employer's representative and certify that he has witnessed your alien registration card.

If you have had prior clearance for another defense industry, please set forth this information on a separate sheet. Please return all of this material to us by air mail.

As soon as we have been advised by you of your interest in the above position and the completed alien questionnaire forms have been received, we will request clearance immediately.

Very truly yours,

KARL R. KUNZE,
Employment Manager.

The bill has been amended to conform with the policy of the committee in granting permanent residence in the United States to an alien, as of the date of the adjustment rather than as of the date of last entry into the United States.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 77), as amended, should be enacted.

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